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An ACT ESTABLISHING *DISTRICT COURTS.*

(Concluded from our laſt)

THE ſheriff for the time being of the county, in which the diſtrict court is held, ſhall before every meeting of the diſtrict court, ſummon twenty four freeholders of this Commonwealth, qualified as the laws require, for grand jurors, to appear at the ſucceeding diſtrict court on the firſt day thereof, which the ſaid ſheriff is hereby empowered to do, as well without his county as within the ſame; and the ſaid twenty four men, or any ſixteen of them, ſhall be a grand jury, and ſhall enquire of, and preſent, all treaſons, murders, felonies, or other miſdemeanors whatever, which ſhall have been committed or done within this Commonwealth; and upon any indictment for a capital offence, being found by a grand jury to be true, againſt any perſon or perſons, the judges ſhall cauſe ſuch perſon or perſons to be immediately arraigned and tried by a petit jury, ſummoned as herein before directed. and he or they being found guilty, paſs judgment as the laws direct, and thereupon award execution; and if the priſoner ſhall be found not guilty, to acquit him or her of the charge. PROVIDED, that in all trials, the defendant ſhall, on petition, be allowed counſel; and that when ſentence of death ſhall be paſſed upon any priſoner, there ſhall be one calender month at leaſt between the judgment and execution.

No grand jury ſhall make any preſentment of their own knowledge, upon information of fewer than two of their own body, nor where the penalty inflicted by law is leſs than twenty ſhillings, or two hundred pounds of tobacco.

Every perſon ſummoned to appear on a grand jury, and failing to attend, not having a reaſonable excuſe, ſhall be fined by the court, not exceeding four hundred pounds of tobacco, to the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Upon preſentment made by the grand jury of an offence not capital, the court ſhall order the clerk to iſſue a ſummons, or other proper proceſs, againſt the perſon or perſons preſented, to appear and anſwer ſuch preſentment at the next court; and thereupon hear and determine the ſame according to law.

The clerk of the diſtrict court ſhall, in a book by him kept for that purpoſe, enter the names of all the venire men and witneſſes who attend for the trial of criminals at ſuch court, the number of days each ſhall attend, the ferries they ſhall have croſſed, and the diſtances they ſhall have travelled on that occaſion, and ſhall give certificates for the ſame, which ſhall be paid in the manner directed by law.

The keeper of the diſtrict jail ſhall conſtantly attend the ſaid court, and execute the command of the court from time to time, and take or receive into his cuſtody all perſons by the court to him committed on original or meſne proceſs, or in execution in any civil ſuit, or for any contempt of the court, and him or them ſafely keep, until thence diſcharged by due courſe of law; and may demand and receive of every ſuch priſoner the legal fees for diet and care; but where ſuch priſoner is ſo poor as not to be able to ſubſiſt him or herſelf in priſon, the jailor ſhall be allowed by the public one ſhilling per day for the maintenance of every ſuch poor priſoner; and no ſecurity ſhall be demanded of him or her, nor ſhall he or ſhe be detained for ſuch priſon fees.

And the jailor, during his continuance in office, ſhall be exempted from ſerving in the militia and on juries, and ſhall have ſuch allowance over and above the fees, as by the General Aſſembly ſhall be thought reaſonable.

The court may adjourn any matter of law to the court of Appeals, or any party thinking himſelf aggrieved by the judgment of the diſtrict court, may appeal thereupon as of right, or obtain a writ of error thereto from the Court of Appeals, not of right, but at the diſcretion of the court.

Bonds ſhall be required according to the act conſtituting the Court of Appeals, except when it may be juſt to diſpenſe with the ſame.

Bond and ſufficient ſecurity given by any party, where there are ſeveral obtaining the writ of error or appeal, ſhall be ſufficient.

On an adjournment of a queſtion or writ of error, the ſame proceedings ſhall be had as in caſes heretofore going from the General Court.

The ſheriff of the county in which the court ſits ſhall be an officer thereof, and as ſuch perform the duties now performed by the ſheriff of Henrico in and concerning the General Court.

The court may appoint a cryer, who ſhall hold his office during good behaviour, and be entitled to a reaſonable allowance for his ſervices, *per diem*, to be certified by the ſaid court to the Auditor for his warrant of payment.

The clerk's fees ſhall be the ſame with thoſe in the county courts for ſimilar ſervices, and for all other ſervices the ſame as thoſe of the clerk of the General Court, and ſhall be collected and accounted for in the ſame manner, and under the ſame penalties, as thoſe of the clerk of the General Court now are.

When any cauſe ſhall be finally determined, the clerk of the diſtrict court ſhall enter all the pleadings and papers filed as evidence therein, and the judgment thereupon, ſo as to make a complete record thereof; and thoſe wherein the title of lands is determined, ſhall be entered in a ſeperate book to be kept for that purpoſe.

For preventing errors in entering up the judgments of ſaid courts, the proceedings of every day ſhall be drawn at large by the clerk, againſt the next ſitting of the court, when the ſame ſhall be read in open account, and ſuch corrections as are neceſſary being made therein, they ſhall be ſigned by the preſiding judge, and carefully preſerved among the records.

On the laſt day of each court, the proceedings therein ſhall be drawn up, read, corrected, ſigned, and preſerved as aforeſaid.

The attorney general ſhall provide deputies, to be approved by the Executive, to act in thoſe courts which he may not himſelf attend

No writ of error or ſuperſedeas ſhall be granted in any caſe, until a final judgment ſhall be given in the county or other inferior court.

The party praying a writ of ſuperſedeas, ſhall petition the diſtrict court for the ſame, pointing out the error he means to aſſign in the proceedings, and procure ſome attorney practiſing in the diſtrict court, to certify that, in his opinion, there is ſufficient matter of error for reverſing the judgment; whereupon the court in their ſeſſion, or any two judges of the Court of Appeals in vacation, may order ſuch writ to be iſſued, or reject the petition, as to them ſhall ſeem juſt; but no ſuperſedeas ſhall be iſſued in any caſe, except ſuch, as in reſpect to its value or nature, would have admitted of an appeal.

Where any perſon or perſons, body politic or corporate, ſhall think themſelves aggrieved by the judgment or ſentence of any county court, or court of huſtings, in any action, ſuit, or conteſt whatever, where the debt or damages, or other thing recovered or claimed in ſuch ſuit, excluſive of the coſts, ſhall be of the value of ten pounds, or two thouſand pounds of tobacco, or where the title or bounds of land ſhall be drawn in queſtion, or the conteſt ſhall be concerning mills, roads, the probate of wills, or certificates for obtaining adminiſtration, ſuch perſon or perſons, body politic or corporate, may enter an appeal from ſuch judgment or ſentence to the firſt day of the next court of the diſtrict in which ſuch county is.

Where the defendant in any perſonal action appeals, if the judgment be affirmed, the damages, beſides coſts, ſhall be ten *per centum per annum* upon the principal ſum and coſts recovered in the inferor court, in ſatisfaction of all damages or intereſt.

In real or mixed actions the damages ſhall be ten pounds, or two thouſand pounds of tobacco, beſides coſts; and where the plaintiff appeals in any action, if the judgment be affirmed, and in all controverſies about mills, roads, probate of wills or certificates for adminiſtration, if the ſentence of the inferior court be affirmed, the party appealing ſhall pay to the other all coſts.

Writs of error ſhall not be ſued out of the diſtrict courts to judgments of inferior courts, but with leave of the court, upon motion of the party deſiring the ſame, and ten days previous notice thereof given in writing to the adverſe party.

Before the iſſuing of a writ of error or ſuperſedeas, the party praying the ſame ſhall enter into bond, with ſufficient ſecurity, in a penalty to be fixed by the diſcretion of the court, with condition to ſatisfy and pay the amount of the recovery in the county or other inferior court, and all coſts and damages awarded by the diſtrict court, in caſe the judgment or ſentence be affirmed.

If upon hearing any writ of error or ſuperſedeas, the judgment of the inferior court be reverſed, the diſtrict court ſhall enter ſuch judgment thereupon as ought to have been entered in the inferior court.

If any perſon or perſons ſhall deſire to remove any ſuit depending in any inferior court into the diſtrict court, provided the ſame be originally cognizable therein, a *certiorari* for ſuch removal may be granted by the diſtrict court, for good cauſe ſhewn upon motion, and ten days notice thereof given in writing to the adverſe party; or in vacation, the party deſiring ſuch writ ſhall by petition to the judges of the High Court of Appeals, ſet forth his or her reaſons, and make oath before a magiſtrate to the truth of the allegations of ſuch petition; whereupon any two judges of the ſaid court may, under their hands, order the *certiorari* to iſſue, and direct the penalty of the bond to be taken previous thereto, or may reject ſuch petition, as to them ſhall ſeem juſt; Provided, that ten days previous notice of the time and place of applying for ſuch writ be given in writing to the adverſe party; upon which order of the judges, the clerk ſhall iſſue the *certiorari*.

Bonds to be given in court for writs of error, ſuperſedeas, *certiorari*, or any other cauſe, ſhall be valid and ſufficient, if given by a reſponſible perſon, and ſecurity, although the party intereſted in the event of the ſuit be not an obligor.

On writs of *ſcire facias* for renewal of judgments, no judgment ſhall be rendered on the return of two *nihils*, unleſs the defendant reſide in the diſtrict, or unleſs he be abſent from the Commonwealth, and have no known Attorney within the ſame. PROVIDED, that the party ſhall enter into bond with ſufficient ſecurity, in the penalty ſo directed, with condition for ſatisfying all money or tobacco, and coſts, which ſhall be recovered againſt the party in ſuch ſuit; but if any ſuit ſo removed by writ of *certiorari* ſhall be remanded to the inferior court by writ of *procedendo* or otherwiſe, ſuch cauſe ſhall not afterwards be removed to the diſtrict court before judgment ſhall be given therein in the inferior court.

The clerk of the diſtrict courts ſhall carefully preſerve all ſuch petitions for writs of *certiorari*, with the affidavit thereto, in the office; and if any perſon in ſuch affidavit ſhall make a falſe oath, and be thereof convicted, upon a proſecution commenced within twelve months after the offence committed, ſuch offender ſhall ſuffer the pains and penalties directed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

No ſuperſedeas or writ of error ſhall be granted to any judgment in the diſtrict or county, or other inferior court, after the expiration of twelve months from and after the date thereof.

Writs of *habeas corpus* may be granted without a ſeal, purſuing in other reſpects the act, intituled "*An act directing the mode of ſuing out and proſecuting writs of habeas corpus.*"

The ſeſſions of the High Court of Appeals ſhall in future commence on the twenty ninth day of May, and the twenty ninth day of October, in every year; or when either of thoſe days may happen to be Sunday then on the Monday following, and uſe the ſame juriſdiction over the diſtrict courts as it has heretofore exerciſed over the General Court; and ſhall moreover eſtabliſh rules of practice to be obſerved at the diſtrict courts, provided the ſame be in ſupport of, and not contrary to this act

The ſeſſions of the High Court of Chancery ſhall hereafter commence on the thirteenth day of June, and on the thirteenth day of December, in every year; or when either of thoſe days may happen to be Sunday, then on the Monday following

The ſeſſions of the General Court ſhall hereafter commence on the twenty-fourth day of May, and on the twenty-fourth day of October in every year; and when either of thoſe days may happen to be Sunday, then on the Monday following, and ſhall ſit ſix juridical days ſucceſſively each time, unleſs the buſineſs depending before them be ſooner diſpatched.

And that henceforth all executions, or other proceſs iſſuing from the General Court, ſhall be made returnable to the firſt day of the ſaid court: And that writs of *ſcire facias* may iſſue from and be tried in the ſaid General Court on all judgments which heretofore have been or hereafter may be obtained therein; and may enter up judgments againſt any ſheriff, deputy ſheriff, or coroner, for all monies received by them upon any execution iſſued, or which may iſſue from the ſaid court, and to award execution upon all replevy bonds, or bonds taken to ſee goods forth coming upon any execution which has iſſued or may hereafter iſſue from the ſaid court; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The ſaid court, while in ſeſſion, is hereby authoriſed and required, without fee or reward, to examine into the fitneſs and capacity of ſuch as may apply for licenſe to practice the law in the ſuperior or inferior courts of this Commonwealth; and without the approbation of the ſaid court, no perſon, who is not licenſed at the paſſing of this act, ſhall be admitted to practice; the judges ſhall be governed in the examination by the rules preſcribed by an act, intituled "*An act regulating the practice of Attornies,*

But the ſaid court ſhall exerciſe no power, juriſdiction or authority, which by this act is given to the diſtrict courts or its judges; any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The judges of the diſtrict courts ſhall have authority to ſuperintend and regulate the jails of the counties where their ſeſſions are to be holden, in the ſame manner that the General Court might heretofore regulate and ſuperintend the public jail.

The jailor in the ſaid counties ſhall alſo be equally amenable to the judges of the diſtrict court as the keeper of the public jail has been to the judges of the General Court; and the ſeveral counties in which the diſtrict courts are eſtabliſhed ſhall defray all neceſſary expences of erecting, repairing, and keeping in repair proper jails and court-houſes.

All the penalties hereby inflicted, and not otherwiſe appropriated, ſhall be, one moiety to the uſe of the Commonwealth, and diſpoſed of as the General Aſſembly ſhall direct, and the other moiety to the informer, and be recovered by action of debt or information in any court of record where the ſame is recognizable; and where fines ſhall be laid by the diſtrict court on any perſon or perſons for not attending as jurymen, the clerks ſhall annually before the laſt day of January, tranſmit to the ſheriff of each county a liſt of ſuch fines and all others impoſed, to the uſe of the Commonwealth, by the diſtrict courts, on perſons reſiding in the county; and ſuch ſheriff ſhall collect and levy the ſame in like manner as is provided for county levies, and account for and pay the money, deducting five *per centum* for commiſſion, and alſo inſolvents, to the treaſurer of this Commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of September, or the ſolicitor may recover the ſame with coſts, by motion in the diſtrict court, on ten days previous notice given in writing of ſuch motion: And the clerks of the diſtrict courts ſhall deliver copies of all liſts ſo ſent to the ſheriffs, to the ſolicitor, to enable him to call ſuch ſheriffs to account.

Replevin bonds may be given by a reſponſible perſon, and a ſecurity in the clerk's office, or to the ſheriff before ſeizure; in the former of which caſes the clerk ſhall take a fee of five ſhillings only, in the latter the ſheriff ſhall take a fee of five ſhillings only.

The cauſes depending in the General Court on the firſt day of January, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall be arranged, by the clerk thereof, according to the diſtricts herein deſcribed, taking for his rule the county in which the original or other writ may have been executed, or from which judgment ſhall have been removed, and with the papers therein delivered by him to the clerks of the different diſtricts hereby eſtabliſhed, together with a ſtate of the coſts which may have accrued in each ſuit to the time of ſuch delivery. And the counſel then retained in ſuch ſuits ſhall be anſwerable for the proſecution and defence of the ſame, as the caſe may be.

All laws whatſoever contrary to the purview hereof, and eſpecially thoſe veſting the General Court with powers ſimilar to thoſe now given to the diſtrict courts, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby repealed.

This act ſhall take effect and be in force from and after the firſt day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and not before.

LONDON, *Dec.* 8.

AN accommodation had been talked of between Ruſſia and the Porte; but we are now ſorry to find that no ſuch event is likely to take place. The reſentment of the Grand Signior has taken too firm a root, the implacable hatred which he bears towards the Czarina cannot be appeaſed by the mediation of the French, who are held in much diſlike, and in ſome ſuſpicion, by the Grand Vizir. This Miniſter has the abſolute controul of his maſter, and at preſent directs all the operations of that extenſive Empire.

The following is a correct account of the totals of the four eſtimates preſented to the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Pitt, on Friday laſt, of the expence of the late armament

Account of the expences incurred by the late armament.

Total amount of Navy,	£. 175,407	5	11
Total amount of Ordnance,	18,300	0	8
Total amount of Army,	59,878	4	0
Money iſſued out of the Civil Liſt for ſervices performed abroad,	83,166	0	0
Total Amount	£. 336,751	10	7

Dec. 21. The treaty of alliance between England, Holland and Pruſſia is in great forwardneſs, on which ſubject Sir James Harris has lately held frequent conferences with the States-General, and from whoſe abilities there is little doubt but its concluſion will be equally to the honour and advantage of this country.

They write from Breſt that the frigate having on board the Ambaſſadors from Tippoo Saib is daily expected, and that although they are diſarming the ſhips, the utmoſt exertions are going forward in compleating thoſe on the ſtocks.

Dec. 31. Friday the remains of that very valuable gentleman, Soame Jenyns, Eſq; were interred in the family burial-place in Cambridgeſhire. The executors, Dr. Lort, Mr. Cole, and other friends, attended the ceremony.

Jan. 2. According to letters from the Hague of the 23d of December, the States-General had received ſome diſpatches the preceding day from their Ambaſſadors at Paris and Vienna; the contents of which were variouſly related—but, it is ſaid, they would derange the ſituation of the public concerns of the Republic. A council was held the ſame evening at the Stadtholder's Palace, at which the Grand Penſioners, Secretary of the States, Hebdomedary, Preſident, and the Engliſh and Pruſſian Ambaſſadors were preſent, who ſent off, on the next day, deſpatches to their reſpective courts.

Letters are ſaid to have been received from Vienna and Berlin, which equally declare that the court of Verſailles has renounced being guarantee for Sileſia, and that the Emperor is at liberty to reſume his hereditary claim whenever he pleaſes, without being moleſted by France, and as there is a confirmed reciprocal animoſity between the courts of Berlin and Vienna, which extends even to the meaneſt of their reſpective ſubjects, it is probable that Pruſſia will ſoon be called to fields leſs verdant, and ſcenes leſs tranquil than what Holland repreſented.

Jan. 3. Letters from the Continent ſpeak with confidence, that there ſubſiſts a perfect good underſtanding between the courts of Pruſſia and Germany. The former is ſaid to have interfered amicably in the Auſtrian diſputes.

The following intereſting fact we have from a correſpondent, whoſe information may be relied upon:—The French government has taken the reſolution to lay a heavy inland duty of near thirty per cent. in the ſame manner as the traites and gabelles are laid, viz from county to county. This is not provided againſt in the Commercial treaty; and if it takes place, which our correſpondent aſſerts muſt be the caſe, in order to prevent a rebellion, the Commercial treaty will in fact be totally annihilated.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 10.

"A report is circulated, and gains ground, of a confederacy having been entered into between France, Spain, the Emperor and Ruſſia, to oblige England to recede from her late treaty with Pruſſia and Holland. How far ſuch a circumſtance is probable, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but certain it is, that ſeveral perſons, ſuppoſed to be well acquainted with the meaſures of the court, have ſanctioned the idea. One conſequence, which perhaps was all that was intended from it, has already taken place; the attention of the multitude is diverted from internal politics, and the current of diſlike divirted for a moment.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 15.

PRIVATE accounts from Portſmouth and Plymouth, ſay, that the Britiſh fleet was not diſarmed on the firſt of December; that there had been recruited 40,000 men for the ſea ſervice, who were then actually under pay; that the preſs had not ceaſed; and that the late negociation between the Courts of Verſailles and London, was odly received by the people in general, who conceived it a ſpecies of miniſterial fineſſe.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 27.

OUR laſt paper announced to our friends the patriotic, temperate and manly conduct of the minority of the Maſſachuſetts Convention. We are happy in being able to inform them, that the eaſtern papers give us an authoritative aſſurance that the Honorable Eldridge Gerry, Eſq; of that ſtate, who declined to ſign the recommendation of the new Conſtitution in the Fœderal Convention, now declares, ſince it has received the ſanction of the majority of the people, that he will firmly ſupport it.

It appears, by the proceedings of the South-Carolina legiſlature, that every man in both Houſes (the Senate and the Aſſembly) were in favor of the new Conſtitution. As their legiſlature is much the moſt numerous in the union, in proportion to their number of the free white inhabitants, this extraordinary unanimity affords an indubitable proof that we ſhall very ſoon reckon South Carolina among the members of the *new confederacy*. Their legiſlature muſt conſiſt of above 200 perſons, for Charleſtown has 30 members. It may be juſtly ſaid, South-Carolina is an opulent, enlightened, and yet a very riſing ſtate. Their Convention will meet on Monday next the third day of March.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that the letters from London, of the 4th December 1787, publiſhed in our laſt, which ſpeaks of the new Conſtitution as much approved by all our countrymen in England, and by every friendly Engliſhman there, is from an American gentleman in the employment of the United States, now in that capital. We are requeſted to inſert this paragraph, becauſe one of an oppoſite nature appeared lately in one of the public news papers of this city

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 19, 1788.

"Be pleaſed to accept many thanks for thy very obliging letter of the 17th, and my hearty congratulations on the Ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution by the State of Maſſachuſetts. It is indeed an event that promiſes moſt happy conſeqences——that America will now enjoy peace, liberty and ſafety——be united at home, and reſpectable abroad. My hopes are enlivened. I look upon my children with an encreaſed ſatisfaction, becauſe their lot in life ſeems to me to be rendered more favourably by the proſpect of public felicity.

"May the gracious Providence, that has preſerved us through ſo many dangers, difficulties and diſtreſſes, lead us into an eſtabliſhment and conduct of beneficial influence to our fellow creatures in the other parts of the world."

Extract of a letter from Wicklow, Dec. 16

"On Tueſday night laſt, a fine ſhip, called the Peace and Plenty, of Boſton, 270 tons burthen, Robert Bawriel maſter, and 13 men, bound from Liverpool to Boſton, laden with white ſalt, coals, earthenware and haberdaſhery, ſtruck on Wicklow Banks, and overſet. Her rudder and counter being torn away, ſhe inſtantly filled with water, and ſix men were loſt. She floated on her beam ends till Friday morning, when ſhe grounded, about three miles to the ſouthward of Wicklow-Head, where four of the eight men who had held to her ſhrouds were waſhed off, but the maſter and three men were about nine o'clock in the morning miraculouſly ſaved by a boat, whoſe crew, at the inſtant of Mr. Eccles, under whoſe houſe the veſſel grounded, ventured through a great ſurf and ſwell, and brought them on ſhore to Mr. Eccles's by whoſe uncommon humanity and hoſpitality they were with difficulties recovered, and who generouſly rewarded the crew of the boat who ſo gallantly ventured their lives for the poor mens preſervation."

A Naſſau (New-Providence) paper of the 19th ult. has the following paragraph: "On the 3d inſt. Capt. Thomas Thomſon, in the ſloop Sally, beating up from the ſouthweſt point of Heneaga for Watering Bay, ſaw a white flag hoiſted on the ſhore; he immediately hoiſted out his yaul and went to the place, where he found 23 women and 53 men and boys, in a moſt diſtreſſed ſituation. They informed him they had been paſſengers on board the brig Chance, commanded by John Stafford, from Dunlary, in Ireland, bound for Charleſtown and Baltimore, in North-America; that after being three months out, and having been for ſix weeks on ſhort allowance, they were landed, on that deſolate iſland in the evening of the 30th December; That the Captain, previous to his putting them on ſhore, informed that the iſland was Trinidada, in which there were three towns and many ſettlements, and that they might eaſily get from thence to any part of America: That on their being landed, and finding neither inhabitants nor ſettements, they determined to return on board, but on approaching the boat a muſket was fired at them, which killed one of their number. They alſo mentioned that 30 perſons had died on the paſſage. Capt Thomſon arrived here on Saturday with 56 of theſe unfortunate people; 20 of them were landed on Long-iſland."

A certain Iſaiah Whitcraft, who lived near the Lake-Tavern, in Gloceſter county, New-Jerſey, having been confined in Burlinton goal for a variety of robberies broke goal and eſcaped to his own neighbourhood: The goaler having offered a rewad of 40 dollars for apprehending him, William Fowler and Jonathan Smith went to his houſe to apprehend him. Finding the doors ſhut, they went each to a door; when Fowler attempted to force in and having got the door partly open, Whitcraft preſented a loaded muſket to his breaſt, declaring he would ſhoot him, if he came any further. Fowler replied, he might if he dared, for that his party would take him, and call'ed out to break open the other door; upon which Whitcraft delivered up his muſket, which was loaded with 17 buckſhot, but by addreſs afterwards made his eſcape. On the Sunday following, the third of February, this reſolute and brave character, William Fowler, and his companion Smith, having armed themſelves, again attempted to take the thief; when having got near to Whitcraft's houſe, he diſcovered them, and ran off with a muſket and tomahawk in his hands. Fowler and Smith purſued, and after running near half a mile, Fowler was likely to overtake him, and having got within 20 yards of him, Whitcraft turned and preſented his gun at Fowler, who then called to him not to fire, for that he was determined to take him, but would not hurt him; on which Whitcraft ſwore he would fire, and immediately did, and wounded Fowler in the cheek, the ball having glanced the jaw-bone. Smith inſtantly fired on Whitcraft, and put a charge of buckſhot through him, who, notwithſtanding, got up, and attempted to tomahawk Smith. Whitcraft immediately after fell, and died in about an hour. Future villians may now ſee, however ſafe they may think themſelves by being armed in the pines, that there are men who will brave the greateſt danger to take them. Fowler and Smith ſurrendered themſelves to Colonel Joſeph Hugg, and were bailed.

RICHMOND, March 13.

BY a gentleman from London, we are informed that Lewis Littlepage, Eſquire, of Virginia, Chamberlain to his Majeſty the King of Poland, is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary, from the Court of Warſaw, to that of Verſailles.

We learn, that Captain Ventus, who ſailed a few days ago from this place for Philadelphia, run on a ſhoal in or near Burwell's Bay, and bilged. The crew and paſſengers were ſaved, but it is feared the cargo will be loſt.

The following gentlemen have been elected for the Convention ſince our laſt, viz. WILLIAM GRAYSON and CUTHBERT BULLITT, Eſquires, for the county of Prince William—WARNER LEWIS and THOMAS SMITH, Eſquires, for Gloceſter.—PARKE GOODALL and CARTER LITTLEPAGE, Eſquires, for Hanover.—Col. NATHANIEL BURWELL and ROBERT ANDREWS, Eſquires, for James City—ANDREW MOORE and WM. M'KEE, Eſquires, for Rockbridge,—JAMES MONRO and JOHN DAWSON, Eſquires, for Spotſylvania.—WM. CABELL and SAMUEL J. CABELL, Eſquires, for Amherſt.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Falmouth, M'Donnel, Belfaſt & Antigua.
Favourite Betſey, Keown, New-York.
Schooner Donald, Lilly, ditto.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Jeſſie, Fleck, Liverpool.
Schooner Abby, ——, Port-au-Prince.
Sloop Charles, White, New-York.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled February 12, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the time being be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form ſea letters for any veſſel or veſſels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion; provided always that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch ſea letters ſhall be required ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs be, and he is hereby inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank ſea letters, draughted in the uſual form and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the ſame when filled up be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

From the Wilmington Gazette.

THE following are the ages of 59 perſons now living in two hundreds of Somerſet county, Maryland. This county lies very low, and the many rivers and creeks that empty themſelves into the Cheſapeak-Bay abound in marſhes, to a conſiderable extent. I was once led to believe it was one of the moſt unhealthy counties in the world; but from what cauſe I know not, it appears to have more aged people in it than any place I am acquainted with. The following liſt will perhaps ſhew the truth of this.

The manner of thoſe peoples living, is nearly as follows: They riſe before the ſun, and generally drink one or two drams, that is, one half peach or apple brandy, the other water with honey or ſugar, and eat a piece of biſcuit, then breakfaſt on cold meat with homony, and as much coffee or tea as fills up the remainder of the ſtomach. The moſt of thoſe perſons I am acquainted with, and they generally labour (although not bound ſo to do, for they in general, have pretty good eſtates) from breakfaſt to dinner, which is about 2 or 3 o'clock, they then dine upon good ſubſtantial food, ſuch as beef, mutton, turkey, &c. thoſe who live near the ſalt water, have a great plenty of ſhell and other fiſh: Their drink is cyder, or ſtrong toddy; perhaps no people drink leſs water.—They ſmoak tobacco before and after dinner, which is their laſt meal, and retire to bed about 8 or 9 o'clock. It is requeſted by the writer of this, that ſome gentleman will take the trouble of examining their ſeveral counties, to ſee whether as great a number of aged perſons can be found in two hundreds thereof, throughout America.

The following are the perſons names:

William Adams	John Leonard
Joſephus Bell	Duncan Livingſton
George Boſman	Iſaac Moore
Thomas Benſon	David Matthews
Ebenezer Collins	Thomas Madox
Matthias Coaſton	John Madox
Joſeph Cottman	George Miles
Jonathan Cluff	Samuel Miles
Nathaniel Daughtery	Samuel Outen
Thomas Dixon	Teague Riggin
Iſaac Dixon	Jonathan Riggin.
John Evans	Aaron Sterling
William Flemming	Nathaniel Smulling
James Gunby	Henry Schoolfield—all 87.
Michael Holland	Stephen Tull
Joſhua Hall	Jonathan Tull
Outenbridge Horſey	Peter Taylor
Thomas Handy	John Williams.
Spencer Harris	Mary Eliz. Waters
Alley Hickey	Sarah Waters
John Johnſton	William Wheatly—all 85.
John Killum	Iſaac Carter
Samuel Lawſon—(all up-	Suthy Whitington
Elijah Linton-(wards of 90)	Jonathan Summers & wife.
Benjamin Langford	all 85.

All in Anameſſex and Pocomoke Hundreds.

This liſt was taken by an aſſiſtant collector of taxes, upwards of 70 who will now mount his horſe and ride a journey of 500 miles with eaſe.

A SONG.

To the tune of YANKEE DOODLE.

THE 'Vention did in Boſton meet,
But State houſe could not hold 'em,
So then they went to Fed'ral ſtreet,
And there the truth was told 'em—
Yankee doodle, keep it up!
Yankee doodle, dandy,
Mind the muſic and the ſtep,
And with the girls be handy.

They ev'ry morning went to prayer,
And then began diſputing,
'Till oppoſition ſilenc'd were,
By arguments refuting.
Yankee doodle, keep, it up! &c.

Then 'ſquire Hancock like a man,
Who dearly loves the nation,
By a concil'atry plan,
Prevented much vexation.
Yankee doodle, &c.

He made a *woundy* Fed'ral ſpeech,
With ſenſe and elocution;
And then the 'Vention did beſeech,
T' adopt the Conſtitution.
Yankee doodle &c.

The queſtion being outright put,
(Each voter independent)
The Fed'raliſts agreed t' adopt,
And then propoſed amendments.
Yankee doodle, &c.

The other party ſeeing then
The people were againſt 'em,
Agreed like honeſt, faithful men
To mix in peace amongſt 'em.
Yankee doodle, &c.

The Boſton folks are *deucid* lads,
And always full of notions;
The boys the girls, their mams and dads,
Were filled with joy's commotions.
Yankee doodle, &c.

So ſtraightway they proceſſion made,
Lord! how *nation* fine, Sir!
For ev'ry man of ev'ry trade
Went with his tools —— to dine, Sir
Yankee doodle, &c.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS in a ſhip
Join'd in the ſocial band, Sir,
And made the laſſes dance and ſkip,
To ſee him ſail on land, Sir.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Oh then a *whapping* feaſt begun,
And all hands went to eating;
They drank their toaſts, ſhook hands and ſung,
Huzza! for 'Vention meeting.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Now Politicians of all kinds,
Who are not yet decided;
May ſee how Yankees ſpeak their minds;
And yet are not divided.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Then from this 'ſample let 'em ceaſe,
Inflammatory writing,
For FREEDOM HAPPINESS, and PEACE,
Is better far than fighting.
Yankee doodle, &c.

So here I end my Fed'ral ſong,
Compos'd of thirteen verſes,
May agriculture flouriſh long,
And commerce fill our purſes!
Yankee doodle, keep it up!
Yankee doodle, dandy,
Mind the muſic and the ſtep, &
And with the girls be handy.

State of the PUBLIC TAXES,

Payable for the year 1787, within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Aſſembly by an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, intituled, "*An act to amend the laws of revenue, to provide for the ſupport of civil Government, and the gradual Redemption of all the debts due by this Commonwealth,*" have repealed the act intituled, "*An act for calling in and redeeming certain certificates;*" and have alſo remitted the taxes under the revenue law, on all free male perſons above the age of 21 years, on ſlaves under the age of 16 years, and on all cattle. And by the ſaid act it is directed that in caſe the tax or taxes on either or all of the ſaid articles ſhould have been already paid by any perſon or perſons to the ſheriff or collector of the revenue taxes for the year 1787, that the ſame ſhall be refunded by ſuch ſheriff or collector to thoſe perſons who have paid them.

By this alteration the taxes for the year 1787, which were diſtrainable on the firſt day of January, 1788, ſtand as follow,

	£.	s.	d.
On land the ſum of 30*s.* or every £. 100 value, or 1¼ *per cent. ad valorem.*			
On all houſes and lots in towns the ſum of £. 5 for every £. 100 amount or value of rent.			
On all ſlaves above the age of 16 years, unleſs exempted by the county court on account of age or infirmity, the ſum of	0	10	0
On every horſe, mare, colt, or mule (except covering horſes)	0	2	0
On every covering horſe the rate ſuch horſe covers at the ſeaſon.			
On every coach or charriot the ſum of ſix dollars per wheel.			
On all other four wheeled riding carriages four dollars per wheel.			
On all two wheeled riding carriages two dollars per wheel.			
On every billiard table,	15	0	0
On every ordinary licence,	5	0	0

And the ſum of £. 5 to be paid by every practiſing Phyſician, Apothecary, or Surgeon.

SHERIFFS and COLLECTORS are particularly requeſted to obſerve that the 1ſt of April is the day appointed by law for payment of the above taxes into the treaſury.

L. WOOD, Jun. *Sol.*

Solicitor's Office, January 22, 1788.

The following will diſcharge the Revenue Tax for 1787.

Note.—Specie, Auditor's warrants for intereſt on military certificates, and civil liſt warrants; alſo notes for inſpected tobacco, *crop or tranſfer, at the prices and under the regulations preſcribed by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, may be paid to the Sheriffs, or other collectors, in diſcharge of any part of the revenue taxes for the year* 1787.

Note alſo.—That Auditor's warrants drawn on the undermentioned funds will alſo be received at the treaſury in diſcharge of any part of the revenue taxes of 1787.

Warrants to Penſioners.

Warrants on the Contingent and Military Funds.

Warrants for payment of money lent the public on requiſition of the General Aſſembly in May, 1780, *or of Governour Jefferſon.*

Warrants for intereſt at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, *for ſlaves executed.*

Warrants to Venire-men and Witneſſes attending criminal proſecutions.

Warrants to apprehenders of horſe-ſtealers; alſo

Warrants for intereſt on Loan Office certificates of this ſtate.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

Extract from the act, intituled, "An act concerning the redemption of Paper Money funded agreeable to the recommendation of Congreſs.

"*WHEREAS ſo much of the laws of revenue, as direct the application of one tenth of the money ariſing from the tax on lands and lots to the redemption of the money funded agreeable to there commendation of Congreſs, of the 18th of March,* 1780, *have been found unequal in their operation; BE it therefore enacted, that ſo much of any act or acts of Aſſembly, as permits the payment of any part of the taxes on lands and lots in the ſaid paper money, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.*"

Not having been favoured with a ſight of the abovementioned act, nor moſt others paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, until this day, and concluding from the appropriating law that the ſaid paper money was receiveable as heretofore, it was ſo expreſſed in the firſt publication of the Statement of the taxes payable for the year 1787.—*Sheriffs and Collectors will take notice that the aforeſaid paper, or as it is commonly called* 1 *for* 40 *money, cannot be received for the tax of* 1787; *but they are permitted to pay into the treaſury ſo much thereof as they were authoriſed by former laws to receive on account of the revenue taxes due for the years previous to* 1787.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, Feb. 18, 1788.

MEDLEY,

BY GIMCRACK,

WHOSE ſtock are known to be the moſt elegant in the ſtate, will be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon at NEWMARKET, the ſeat of ARCHER PAYNE, Eſq; of Goochland, at 7 cwt of crop tobacco, on York, James, or Appamattox rivers, which may be diſcharged by payment of three and one half guineas before Chriſtmaſs next. Excellent paſturage, well incloſed, but not liable for accidents or eſcapes.

His Sire GIMCRACK, was never beat in France or England, until after the *Duc de Luzun* or *Count Lauraguaes* run him 23½ miles upon one ſtretch, againſt time, for a large ſum, which he won.

MEDLEY's wind and bottom, has been ſuch, as to take two plates, heat races, on ſucceſſive days, though Ulyſſes took the firſt heat the ſecond day, a ſweepſtake of three hundred guineas, from Golden Dun and Fame, beat Fame a ſecond time, a match of 100 guineas, and Fame won the kings plate of 100 guineas at Newmarket, April ſpring meeting, 1782. Seaſon commences 12th of March.

MALCOLM HART.

☞ Thoſe indebted to HART & M'DONALD, or HARTS & M'DONALD, for tranſactions at Hanover-Town are deſired to make payment unto Vivion Minor of Caroline.

MALCOLM HART.

LOUISA, Feb. 25, 1788.

To be Sold,

On Thurſday the 10th of April next,
At MILLER's OLD FIELDS,
In BUCKINGHAM county,

1600 Acres of LAND,

aſſeſſed to Richard Hale by miſtake, but ſince found to be the property of John Hale of Henrico, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the certificate tax for 1783, and the revenue and certificate taxes for 1784, and 1785, and the coſt of this advertiſement.

BOAZ FORD, late D. S.
for John Johns late Sheriff.

To be Sold,

OR RENTED,

FOR one or a term of years, TWO PLANTATIONS in the lower end of York county, one containing 100 acres, known by the name of Halfway-Houſe, convenient for fiſh and oyſters, is a good ſtand for a merchant and tavern, with houſes in good repair, and well adapted for the ſame; the other containing 75 acres, is about two miles diſtant, with timber and wood ſufficient for both. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe or rent, will be ſhewn the lands, and know the terms, by application to Mr. John Robinſon, and Mr. Merritt, near the lands, or Mallory Todd, Iſle of Wight. Tobacco, military certificates for principle or intereſt, civil liſt warrants at their current value will be received in payment.

Thomas Millington, Boot and Shoemaker,

RETURNS his ſincers thanks to his cuſtomers, and the public in general, and hopes they will indulge him with the continuance of their favours, as he intends to have his work done equal to any in this city, and on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, viz.

Boots of the firſt quality, bound with morocco,	£ 2-8
Mens beſt ſhoes, bound tops,	12
Womens beſt leather ſhoes,	9
Stuff ditto.	12

TAKEN up in Bedford county, an old RED COW, which has got a calf ſince ſhe came to my plantation, ſome white under her belly, a ſmall white in her forehead, and ſome white in one flank, the tip end of her horns ſawed off, marked with a crop in the left ear, and ſlit in the right, a ſmall bell on, buckled and tyed with a narrow leather ſtrop. Appraiſed to £ 3 10.

P HENRY JETER.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in Cheſterfield county, a bay MARE, four feet eight or nine inches high, eleven years old, branded on the off buttock B F as well as can be diſcovered, her left hind and fore feet white juſt above the hoof.——Alſo a gray HORSE, four feet ſix or ſeven inches high, about thirteen years old, appears to have been worked lately. The mare is poſted and appraiſed to fifteen pounds, and the horſe to ten pounds.

P ALEXANDER BASS.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for sale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, said to be fully equal to any imported from Europe RAPPEE SNUFF, superior to what can possibly cross the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for smoaking, to be had at the same place. The prices wholesale are 25 per cent lower then any other state do furnish those articles. All orders addressed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted servants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamsburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their shop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's store on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in RICHMOND the 16th day of November, 1787.

JAMES WILLING of the City of Philadelphia. PLAINTIFF.
against
RICHARD ELLIS, WILLIAM COCKE ELLIS, PETER LUMKIN and SHORE, M'CONNICO and RITSON. } DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant RICHARD ELLIS, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Nottoway in the county of Amelia on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON, At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,

Being Besextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, rising and setting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; list of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as established by act of Assembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to sixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an easy method of finding Interest for any sum; Days on which the Posts and Packets set out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Christmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a short sketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Grease, spots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other useful Receipts.

DANCING SCHOOLS

By *Messrs. MOODY & CAPUS,*

At the Masons-Hall, on the following days, viz.

THE day school, for young ladies and gentlemen, on every Friday and Saturday. The night school which is intended only for gentlemen, will be held every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 until 9 o'clock. In each of the schools will be taught the following dances:

Le Minuet Ordinare, with *Pas Grave.*
Le Minuet de la Cour, with the *Gavotte.*
Les Allemandes, Hornpipes, Cotillons, & Country Dances, with proper steps.

☞ The price for each school will be eighteen shillings by the month, to pay in advance; the night school will be opened this evening, and the day school will be opened on the day following.

RICHMOND, March 6, 1788.

Just Imported,

From London, and to be sold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

MAGAZINES,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,

Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—History of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Tristram Shandy.—Chinese Tales.—The Sisters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joseph Andrews.—Parliamentary Register for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Fashionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Universal do. for 1785 and 86.—Westminster do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furnished with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with case and spare strings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Also a variety of Songs, set to music.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of last session of Assembly.*

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the 15th day of November 1787.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW, PLANTIFF.
against
HENRY BELL, JOSEPH WOOD, jun. and WILLIAM BELL, } DEFENDANTS

THE defendant HENRY BELL, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the plantiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of St. Thomas in the county of Orange, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H C. C.

Just IMPORTED,

In the brig JESSIE, Captain Fleck, and the brig ABBY, Captain Braithwhite, from LIVERPOOL, and for sale by the subscriber:

FINE salt in bags of four bushels,
4d. to 20d. nails and brads,
Soap and Candles,
Cordage, well assorted.
Sail Canvas, No. 1 to 7.
Sewing and Whipping Twine.
Hoes.
Loaf Sugar in hogsheads.
Irish Linens.
Sheetings.
Hempen Rolls.
Ladies fashionable Stays.
Calimanco Shoes.
Mens Leather ditto.
Yarn and worsted Hose.
Negro Cottons and Welsh Plains.
Wilton and Scotch Carpets of beautiful patterns.
Rose and striped Blankets.
Irish Potatoes in casks.
Liverpool Ale, 3 years old, of excellent quality.
A few Glouceſter Cheese.
And a variety of GOODS suited to the present and approaching Season.
Best Liverpool Coals, *&c. &c.*

☞ The CORRESPONDENTS of Messrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, are respectfully informed, that the JESSIE, and ABBY, are intended to return to Liverpool in six weeks, and will take in Tobocco at Norfolk, to their address, forwarded to my care.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, January 23, 1788.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 16th day of November 1787.

JERMAN BAKER, PLAINTIFF.
against
WALTER KING, Surviving Partner of THOMPSON & KING. and also Surviving Partner of JOHN THOMPSON & Co. and CHARLES COPELAND Executor &c. of PETER COPELAND, deceased. } DEFENDANTS

THE defendant WALTER KING, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Westover in the county of Charles-City, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

TAKEN up in Pittsylvania county, on Sycamore creek, a black horse, with a star in his forehead, five or six years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, a switch tail, branded on the near buttock T. C. Appraised to eighteen pounds.

WILLIAM EVANS.